WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

We have sent bills to such of our subscribers as are indebted to the Sentinel newspaper, rendering their accounts to the 24th September. at which time the second volume of the Triweekly edition will close.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1855.

While returning our thanks to those who have, from the beginning, sustained our enterprise, we desire to say that all who wish to continue their subscriptions will be required to remit PAYMENT IN ADVANCE for the next volume, commencing on the 25th instant, as, otherwise, no paper will be sent from this office. The terms, it is known are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

We are compelled to this course owing to the difficulty of collecting our subscriptions, scattered as they are over a wide surface of country. Our friends will, therefore, see the necessity of com plying with our terms. No offence is intended to any, since friends and strangers are embraced in the same category.

Subscribers not renewing by the first of October their names will be stricken from the list.

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE SOFTS, AND THE SLAVERY QUES TION-NEW YORK AND KANSAS.

The readers of the Sentinel are well away of the pains we have taken with the Union, how we have rebuked it when it went astray, commended it when it did well, and cautioned it against its besetting sin.

The besetting sin, or, we should rather say weakness of the Union, is a too facile disposi tion, or want of steadfastness-a want of FAITH as it were in Democratic principles.

Losing sight of the mightiness of truth, and o the fact that it assuredly will prevail, the Union ever and anon seems disposed to try temporary expedients, as the Whigs do, instead of standing uncompromisingly by Democratic principles.

Though bellicose in its tone, the Union i easily alarmed, and is then disposed to "split the difference" with the adversaries of the Constitution and the Democracy.

Did we not know the Union so well, w would say it was "fishy" or unsound on more than one of the prominent questions of the day. We believe, however, the reason of the FAITH.

The Union is over anxious, too, for success It is so anxious for the success of the Federal Executive, that it forgets occasionally the Democratic doctrine that "the Federal Union was brought into being by the ratification of the Constitution by sovereign, independent, and seperate States." It loses sight of the rights of the States in the interest it feels in the Federal Executive. This centripetal proclivity is is which accounts for the fact that the Union oftener than its friends would desire, is found in close alliance with those who do not appreciate the conservative anti-consolidating doc trine of State-rights, or, appreciating, disregard

The absorbing interest felt by the Union i the success of the Federal Executive, together with the anxiety naturally arising from a want of faith, has led it so to act as (doubtless without intending it) to sacrifice principle to expe-

Democracy is to maintain and advance its prinstand in the way of the triumphant march of the meeting, and, without their concurrence those principles.

When principle is sacrificed to expediency, principles and a victory of men.

A sound principle may have, for a particular quarter, a rough edge. Now if that rough edge be smoothed off for expediency's sake and success follows, it is not the success of the prin ciple, but the success of the men who defaced the principle. The defacers of the principle gain while the principle itself loses.

The vast number of those balters between opposing opinions, who style themselves, or hope to be styled by others, GOLDEN MEAN MEN-juste melieu men, are nothing else than compromisers of principle.

We caution the Union against the golden mean, or juste melieu. It is a very quagmire to engulf principle. The "juste melieu" is thus melieu," five and six are equal to ten.

On the other hand, we recommend to the Union to give but little beed to the alarmist cry of Southern extremists, set afoot by so called conservatives, such as our "respectable Southern principles are constitutional principles, and, if a principle be sound, he who abides by it at all hazards, and to the last extremity is the best, safest, and most conservative man.

The National Intelligencer we consider the great exemplar, in this age and country, of the juste melieu. We doubt if it would like to venture on the expression, "Black is black," with Hards, not from the Democratic party, (for out the qualification, "but not very black."

The Intelligencer considers Northern fanatithe mark!) is splitting the difference between its southern friends and northern strangers.

The Union should let no solicitude it may feel, to secure the good opinion of the Intelligencer, warp its course; for if it ever gets the Intelligencer to go so far as to say that "the New York. Which of these supports the Ad-Union is a clever fellow," it will assuredly be with the qualification, "but not a very elever fellow." At the best this would be but faint praise, and to praise faintly is but to damn. to damn GENTEELY, we admit, but yet to damn.

Though we have felt impelled, from a sense of duty, as public journalists, to condemn from time to time the divergencies of the Union from the straight and narrow path which it becomes thought, except it may have been momentarily, the friends and enemies of Constitutional State

that the Union was unsound theoretically or in Rights in New York, there was sacrificed printhe abstract, however, upon any of the fundamental principles of Democracy-except the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Guthrie's protective tariff. the war of the New York Shells, the appointment of Governor Reeder, and-but the exceptions are too numerous. Verily, we begin to think that we shall not have woom for all of them; therefore we must stop.

It is chiefly to its practical tergiversations, as evidenced by indiscreet alliances and affiliations, that we have taken exception.

However much or little blame may attach to the Union on account of the divergencies to which we allude, no part of the responsibility for those divergencies can fairly be laid at the door of the Sentinel : on the contrary. when the Union has gone astray it has been despite our iterated and reiterated cautions, warnings and expostulations. Our readers will not fail to remember that

upon the breaking out of the war between the "Shells" in New York, we cautioned the Union not to interfere, and particularly not to interfere in favor of the Softs and against the Hards; that the latter with Dickinson as their leader had fought the good fight of the Constitution and State Rights through good and evil report, while the Softs, the Buffalo Platform men, led on by the Albany Atlas and John Van Buren had been their most strenuous, bitter, and vindictive opponents. But all in vain were our admonitions. The Union persisted, and having at that time, and therein the reputation and appearance of being the organ of the Administration, not only antagonized as to itself, but as to the Administration also, the only sure and reliable friends of Constitutional State Rights in that State, which, because of its population and wealth, and consequent weight and influence in the electoral college and popular branch of Congress,

known and recognised as the Empire State. The course of the Union had the effect of antagonizing the Hards towards itself and the Administration, not for a day only, but fixedly

The Softs, then, with the New York Even ing Post and the Albany Atlas for their organs and John Van Buren for their leader, from that time forth were the sole reliance of the Union

and the Administration. The Post, Atlas, and John Van Buren were then, and for a series of years had been, nothing else than Abolitionists. We told the Union so

Well, the Softs duly appreciating the strength of their position, and that in New York the Administration could not afford to offend them. Union is convinced. Its fault is, IT WANTS because they had been so open in the avowal of their Buffalo sentiments, and had showed the cloven foot so plainly, that the Union, the quasi organ of an Administration which had received the vote of every Southern State, was constrained to attack and read out of the party each and every of those we have mentioned.

Like frozen and expiring adders, which have been warmed into life, they have stung the osom which had cherished them.

John Van Buren in various speeches given utterance to expressions hostile, if not contemptuous towards the Union, and the Albany Atlas, which the Union but a few short weeks ago cherished in its heart of hearts, in reply to the bull of excommunication of the latter, and in illustration of the Union's inconsistency, states that, after the death of General Armstrong, it became doubtful whether the Union could get the public printing of the House of Representatives. It was deemed so important to elect the proprietor of the Administration organ, that every effort was made to

"A small number of members met in caucus ciples, and to accomplish this it has long ago and placed him in nomination. Others of the approunced that the success of men shall not Democratic members refused to participate in the election of the Administration candidate was deemed exceedingly uncertain. What was done? The refractory members were convoked and success thereby gained, it is the defeat of and a distinguished gentleman of this State was authorized to assure them in the mos solemn manner, both on behalf of the PRESI DENT and General NICHOLSON, that in no even should the Nebraska-Kansas bill be made a party test, nor should support of, or opposition to, the bill any wise affect the standing of the person with the Administration of the Demoratic party! The pledge was accepted. The

lection was made. This statement of the Atlas, which may be denominated "a statement with circumstance," was made in its columns some weeks ago, and has attracted the attention of the press general-

Acknowledging the principle that, however much disappointed and discouraged, we should never be weary in well doing, we tell the Union happily illustrated by Lafavette : five and six that it owes it to itself, and to its political are equal to nine, says one; five and six are friends to make public a calm and dignified, stand by their principles at all hazards, and to Notre Dame at Paris on the capture of Sebasequal to eleven, says another-no, adds "juste though, very decided denial of the charge of the last extremity-to be extremists in mainthe Aflan.

The Union, after all that has taken place, contemporary," the National Intelligencer. given consequence to the Atlas, and cannot all its direful consequences inevitably follows. with propriety pass over in silence a charge brought by its quondam respected friend.

At the risk of being thought officious, it the Union-indeed we do not feel at liberty to tude is the path of policy. withhold it.

The Softs were never in good faith with the true Democracy. The Union drove off the the Hards are where they ever were, standing by principle for principle's sake,) but from the cism the REFLEX of Southern fanaticism; or, in support of the Administration; and at the other words, that Northern extremists are de- recent election in New York, held since the fending themselves against the aggressions of excommunication of the Atlas and John Van Southern extremists. This, it may be, is the Buren by the Union, it was made manifest that way the Intelligencer (which claims to be with the exception of the office holders, the "Southern in principle and feeling," God save Union and the Administration have no friends in the entire State of New York, which gives its votes in the electoral college, and has its

members in the popular branch of Congress. The Know-nothings, the Black Republicans, the Hards, and the Softs are existing parties in ministration?

We write this in 1855. In 1852, this same Administration received the vote of New York by twenty-eight thousand majority. Now none so poor as to do them reverence.

Whence this astounding change? We answer-the GOLDEN MEAN-the juste melieusplitting the difference."

In the attempt to apply the GOLDEN MEAN OF good Democrats to pursue, we have never juste melicu-"to split the difference" between Beechers, who never go to sleep without dream-

ciple, which is lasting, to expediency, which is fleeting.

To sacrifice principle to expediency is opposed as well to sound policy as to public virtue. Public virtue is politic as well as honorable, safe, conservative and respectable. There can be no public virtue in the sacrifice of principle to expediency.

Let the policy of the Union's tactics in New York be judged by the result. In 1852, with 263,083 friends in New York,

in 1855 with none! The GOLDEN MEAN, or juste melieu tactics, was pursued in Kansas, and with like success Governor Reeder was adhered to, despite the representations of the people of Kansas, whose affairs he attempted to control by the most arbitrary usurpation, until the pro-slavery party, the controlling majority, were made thoroughly hostile; and subsequently Governor Reeder having been excommunicated, the anti-slavery party (being the rest of Kansas) became (like John Van Buren, &c., in New York) also hos-

All will, we think, admit that the juste melieu has had a fair trial in both New York and Kansas, and has resulted as that policy generally will, and as, in our opinion, it ought al-

tile; thus leaving not only the Union, but the

Administration, also, without a friend in Kan-

ways to result everywhere. It is evident to us that the policy pursued New York and Kansas was carefully pondered. The ludicrous result of that policy, though no laughing matter, would spread a smile over the face of the most morose and melancholy

The Union has, from time to time, startled us, so much so, indeed, as to make us imagine that we were to part company forever.

We would refer particularly to the Union's article, of the 3d day of June last, entitled "THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION." In that article the Union, after speaking of the "dangers" growing out of the slavery question, expresses itself as follows:

"No mathematical proposition is more true than that the only basis of party organization is an agreement amongst those who enter into it upon the subjects which they recognize as belonging to its creed. They may differ as widely as is possible as to all subjects not em-braced by their party creed, but to be harmonious inside their organization they must have common sentiments, and stand together on a common platform. These truths will command ready assent, and they demonstrate the proposition that no party embracing members at the North and the South can be national or harmonious in its organization which does not exclude the question of slavery from its creed.

No wonder we were startled. This was nothing else than the doctrine of Senator Wilson, of ignoring slavery. In our mind's-eye we saw the editor of the Union in bold relief against the Northern sky, standing on the Buffalo platform in the close embrace of the

We promptly condemned the Union's article and declared its position the reverse of the Democratic position, and an abandonment of the Democratic helm. We republished the article of the Union entire, and called to it the attention of our Southern contemporaries and we are not aware that a single one of them commended it, while several in Virginia and South Carolina, with us, condemned it. None mentioned but to condemn it. In Tennesse the extract we have quoted was hawked about by the Know-nothing prints as the evidence of Democratic unsoundness on the slavery ques-

After considerable delay, the Union explained that its article had reference to "the abstract" question of slavery only, and the Sentinel experienced such a sense of relief as

our readers may imagine, but hardly realize. The abstract question of whether slavery is a political good or evil should not and never has entered into the Democratic creed. The Democratic creed has to do with practical questions and not with sentiments or opinions on abstract questions. The Sentinel, of course, republished the explanatory article of the Union, and gave it the benefit of its own construction.

Had we not extended our article to an unusual length, we might comment in illustration of the juste melieu, on the changeful and eccentric course of the Union during the pendence of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; how it one day declared advocacy of the bill to be the ly, yet to this day it has not been denied by the "test of Democratic orthodoxy," and then again took the position which the Albany Atlas says it agreed to take.

The present length of our article warns us to close. We do so with the expression of our opinion that it behooves all good Democrats to taining the constitutional and truly conservative doctrine of State rights. Destroy or invade is not in position to pass this matter by as the rights of the States, and the equilibrium beemenating from a source not entitled to con- tween the centrifugal and centripetal forces in sideration. By its own course, the Union has our government is gone and consolidation with

When we reflect how adherence to principle has established the Democratic party in the confidence of a virtuous and intelligent people, may be, in this matter, we give our advice to we should feel assured that the path of recti-

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS AND THE TRIBUNE.

The New York Express is the limner of the press. It is a very Hogarth. In its playful moods it allows the Tribune a sitting. It takes the features of the Tribune to the life-the mirror of its columns, holds up to view the ment or to one of his clerks; nor can the pubphysiognomy of the Tribune with excruciating truth. All its distortions appear in their genuine nakedness, and its very complexion shines truthfully forth.

We subjoin one of those sportive portraitures of the Tribune which the Express readily dashes off. No where can the Tribune find such faithful reflections of its peculiarities as are those with which the Express, in its good nature, indulges its friend the Tribune. The readers of the Express are as familiar with the countenance of the Tribune as its most affectionate subscribers. As lovers of good painting, we give the drawing of the Express :

THE BLACK MAN'S TICKET,-Wonder how many votes Fred. Douglass (Black man, canlidate for Secretary of State,) got in this city and Brooklyn. In all the returns, so far, we do not see that any mention is made of Young Africa. There is surely a mistake somewhere for, in a city that has so many Greeleys and ing of negro and negroism, there must have cieties of the Union .- Union.

been a good many votes cast for that distinnce, we remember, was delighted with the suggestion, that Mr. Douglass should be sent to Congress. Its editor, of course, voted for him now, as Secretary of State, in preference to the white man, Preston King, who helped so much to extend the area of slavery, by bringing Texas into the Union. We trust the Inspectors won't forget to canvass that one vote, at any rate, to show the wonderfully close connexion there is between some people's preaching and practice. Douglass, we see, received 15 votes in Oswego Co. This is the first time we have heard from the twin brother of "Fusion" in that part of the State, since the

The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria Sentinel thus writes in relation t the organization of the House of Representa-

"The anxiety felt by many who are inter ested in the organization of the next House, has induced me to refer to the Journal of the House of Representatives of the first session of the Thirty-first Congress, as that Congress experienced great difficulty in perfecting its

The Thirty first Congress was begun on th 3d day of December, 1849, and after the House had been called to order by the Clerk, and the roll called, 223 members answering to their names, the House proceeded rica roce to the election of a speaker. After they had voted fifty-nine times without electing, it was

" Resolved, That the House will proceed in nediately to the election of a Speaker, viva voce, and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker.

On the sixty-third vote Mr. Cobb received 102 and Mr. Winthrop 100 votes-scattering 20. Mr. Stauley thereupon offered a resolu-tion declaring Mr. Cobb duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 31st Congress. The resolution was passed-year 149, navs 35. This occurred on the 22d of December. On the 24th, the Speaker admin

stered the oath to the members.
On the 3d of January, 1850, the House pro ceeded to the election of a Clerk, under a reso-lution passed on the 31st of December, fixing upon that day for the election of the Clerk and other officers of the House. After twenty votes had been taken, on the 11th of January Mr. Campbell having received 112 votes out 220 cast, was declared duly elected.

On the same day (the 11th of January,) the House proceeded to vote for a Sergeant-at-Arms, and on the 15th of January Mr. Gloss renner was elected on the eighth vote, receiv ing 107 out of 210 votes cast.

On the 16th of January the House process ed to vote for a Doorkeeper. Thirteen votes were had without an election, when, on motion of Mr. Clingman, (January 19,) the further execution of the resolution of the 31st of De cember, for the election of officers, was postponed until the 1st of March, 1851-yeas 100 nays 98. The Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the Thirtienth Congress were thus continued in office during the 31st Congress.

THE CONSULATE AND EMPIRE BY M.

From the miscellaneous items of French news published in the Courrier des Etats-Unis we extract and translate the following announcement:

"The twelfth volume of the 'History of the Consulate and of the Empire,' by M. Thiers, has just made its appearance. The readers will find at the beginning a preface, which, from its place in the entire work, is a kind o ostface, and in which the author estimates and sums up, in a manner at once moderate and yet full of dignity, the causes of the fall of the monarchy of Napoleon the First. The illustrious writer does not hesitate to ascribe them chiefly to the absolutism of imperial form whose history he has just recounted. Led on by his subject to compare the inconveniences of that absolutism with the inconveniencies of liberty. M. Thiers concludes that the latter, though very great, are however much less to be feared. In other respects this remarkable work, which is stamped with a spirit of unalterable moderation, appears to attest that its author is in fact entirely detached from the rritating questions connected with the politics of the day. The eminent historians, in this volume, acknowledges that he has never been happier than since he has been able to devote himself exclusively to the labors by which he has acquired his most universal and at the same time his most tranquil glories."

FRANCE AND THE TE DEUM QUES-

A late letter of M. Gaillardet to the Cour rier des Etats-Unis, contains the following passage:

"As to the explanations which may have been demanded from Mr. Mason by the cabinet at Washington, on the subject of his presence at the Te Deum sung in the church of topol, that is a matter which concerns them personally, and the French government has already shown how little importance it attaches to it by consenting to a proposition by which the members of the diplomatic corps will be authorized hereafter to attend all solemnities of this kind, whether at Vienna or London, or at St. Petersburg or Paris. Praying to God for everybody will then be like praying to Him for

Attorney General's Opinions. THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES .- 1. The public ar chives are not in the possession of any head of Department for the time being, or of the President, but continuously and always in that of

the United States. 2. Official documents are not subject to b withdrawn from public archives by a subpana duces tecum, addressed to a head of Departlic officer be compelled to give testimony i court as to official matters of a confidential na ture passing in the Executive Departments.— Marbury vs. Madison; Cranch, p. 137.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office-Return of Mr. Browne.

It may be recollected that Mr. Browne was ent out to Europe some three months since for the purpose of procuring seeds and agricultural information for the use of this branch of the Government. We are happy to an nounce his safe return in the Pacific. He has travelled during his absence through portions of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Hanover, Prussia, Hamburg, and Denmark. We understand that he has been successful in his mission, having made arrangements for the purchase of various seeds, roots, and cuttings suitable for the several climates and seasons of the United States, some of which have already been shipped and will soon arrive. These seeds, it is understood, are principally to be distributed among members of Congress and the different agricultural and horticultural so-

Exploration of the River Salado, by an American Expedition

A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Thomas J. Page, lieutenant in command of the steamer La Yerba, dated Santa Fe, August 7th, at which place he arrived from an exploration of the river Salado on the 6th of the above named month. The river Salado empties into the Parana at Santa Fe, the principal town of the province of the same name, which is one of the Argentine Confederation. Lieutenant Page was accompanied by Acting Lieutenants Powell and Murdaugh, Assistant Surgeon Carter and Assistant Engieer Stump, officers of the Water Witch. He set sail on the 13th July last, in the small

steamer La Yerba, which was procured for this purpose, and which belongs to the Paraguay and United States Navigation Company. By the 26th of July he had ascended the river distance of 360 miles, and found it impossible to proceed further in consequence of the shalwness of the river, the water at that point being only two and-a-half feet deep, and was still falling. Such is the winding character of the river, that, although he had ascended it he above named, distance, he thinks that he was not more than one-third of that distance n a right line, from Santa Fe.

The Salado has never heretofore been either ascended or descended to this point, and the practicability of its navigation was a problem insolved until this exploration. It is the mos mportant river of the Argentine Confederation and is the natural outlet for the production of Salta, Tucman, Santiago, Mendozo, Condova, and Santa Fe, but the apprehension of en-countering insurmountable obstacles, and the fear of Indians, have deprived the inhabitants of these provinces of its benefits ever since the

first settlement of the country.

The waters of this river abound with fish swans, geese, ducks, terrapins, nutrias, and the ike, and the adjacent country with deer and other animals, thus affording to the navigator an abundance of provision, if he be supplied with the means of securing it. Among the specimens of birds are mentioned the "blackeck" swans. The water in parts of the river is too much impregnated with salt to be drunk, but there are fresh water streams emptying into it, and fresh water may be obtained by digging a short distance from the

The region of country through which the expedition passed is represented to be beautiful in scenery and well wooded. The character of the soil is alluvial, based on argillaceous substratum, and it is said that all that is wanted to transform this wilderness of country into a garden is the hand of civilized man. The government, aware that the resources of this productive country can be developed only by the introduction of a foreign population, holds out to emmigrants the most liberal induce-

Lieutenant Page adds: "I shall proceed om here to the head or upper waters of the Pilcomayo, with the hope of descending that river. Its exploration has been attempted by others, but has never been accomplished. If i be navigable, a knowledge of this fact would be of deep interest to geographical science, and of infinite importance not only to Bolivia, but also to the Argentine Confederation."

Return of the number of newspaper stamps ssued to each of the following London news-

pers for the first six months of	1855:
Times9	,175,788
Morning Advertiser1	
Daily News	825,000
Morning Herald	
Morning Post	465,000
Morning Chronicle	401,500
Globe	540,000
Sun	378,000
Standard	202,000
Instand of farming little mor	an then

Instead of forming little more than one-ourth of the total circulation of the London daily press, as was the case a few years after the passing of the reform bill, the Times now polises nearly three-fourths of it. From 2,744,000 in 1835, it has now amounted to 18,-350,000 in 1855, supposing the latter half of the year to equal the first half-an increase of of this increase has been at the expense of the other daily newspapers, as the aggregate circulation of the London daily press has not kept pace with the increase which has taken place the consumption of newspapers throughout

During the last thirty years, the total circulation of the London daily press has not increased much more than sixty per cent., while the total consumption of newspapers in Great Britain for the same period is not less than three hundred per cent. above what it was at the former period. When Lord John Russel brought forward his motion in favor of parliamentary reform, in 1822, he referred to the increased circulation of newspapers as an argument for the extension of the suffrage. There were at that time he said, no less than 23,600, 000 newspapers circulated annually in the 000 newspapers circulated annually in the are all the States in which the prices paid had United Kingdom, which was more than double then been ascertained.) for publishing their dewhat the consumption had been thirty years bates in book form only. The debates of Conpreviously. Of these 23,600,000 the London aily journals sold not less than 14,000,000 or about sixty per cent of the whole.

At present, in spite of the enormous sale of the Times, the aggregate circulation of the London daily press does not form more than wenty-five per cent. of the whole of the newspapers consumed annually in the United King-This difference in the relative propor tion of the London daily press to the aggregate circulation, is chiefly owing to the more rapid ncrease of London and provincial weekly newspapers, especially the latter class. The interesting to the politicians and the statesman, in so far as it serves to show the strong Angle-Saxon tendency to individualization, as opposed to the Gallic love of centralizahave no means of comparing the Paris and provincial circulation of newspapers: but it would surprise us very much to find the French provincial newspapers forming anything like the same proportion of the aggregate circulation as they constitute in Great Britain. Westminster Review.

YALE COLLEGE.-We have a catalogue of Old Yale, for 1855-6. The old institution advances on the flood tide of prosperity, and only gathers strength and vigor with its increased age. The whole number of instructors is 45, f students 619, of whom 146 are professional students, and 473 under graduates. The differ ent departments are attended as follows: Theological students...

> Philosophical " 63 146 Juniors111 Sophs Freshmen ..154-472 ..619

The New Haven Register says: The old schools of Law, Medicine, and Theology, are falling off, while the other departments are

gaining greatly in their attendance.

The libraries of the college are said to contain 63,000 volumes, of which 23,000 are in the college library proper, 24,000 in the Literary Societies, and 5,000 in the Professional Schools. The mineralogical and geological cabinet, which is by far the best in the country; contains over 39,000 specimens. The charitable friends of the college enable it to remit, in whole or in part, the tuition of 100

Drunkenness in the British Army. A correspondent of the London Times writes

from the Crimea as follows: "I regret to say that drunkenness is very prevalent among the men. The well-intended kindness of the 'queen's sixpence' is doing, I fear, much harm, used as it is by a very large portion of the soldiers as a means of excessive drinking. The consequence of this, and of the insubordination and many offences its leads to, is a large amount of punishment of various kinds-extra guards, stone-carrying and flog ging. The cart-wheel (here substituted for the triangle) is frequently rigged, and the provost-marshal and his assistants have plenty on their hands; but 25 lashes, or even 50, are all insufficient to wean the British soldier from his favorite vice. I hear of regiments in which there are literally scores of men under punishment of one sort or other for intoxication. One regiment was cited to me (I refrain from naming it) in which there were 60 offenders of this sort at one time. In another nine sergeants were broken for drunkenness. saturday there was an issue of back pay (the extra sixpence) and I never witnessed a more disgraceful scene than was presented by the part of the camp in which I happened to be at about an hour before sunset on Sunday afternoon. I have no reason to believe that it was confined to that part of the camp, but I mention only that which I and a military friend who accompanied me actually saw as we leant against a railing enjoying the beauty of the evening. Half the men who passed along a rack a little in our front were more or less intoxicated. Some were merely unsteady, others staggered and straggled out of the path. Some were pugnacious, and we saw two fights begin, which were only put an end to by the

The Princess Murat, wife of Lucien furat, who will probably soon wear the crown of Naples, is not a native of Florida. She is of Charleston, S. C. A direct descendant on he mother's side of Landgrave Smith, one of he old Colonial nobles, and on the father's side the tenth in the regular descent from Alexander, 5th Lord Lovat of Scotland, Major Thomas Fraser, her father, having been an British army-but after the peace remained in Charleston and married Ann ughton Smith-his father, August Fraser, married his cousin, Jean Fraser, the sister of Gen. Fraser who fell at Saratoga.

rrival of a patrol.

THE GLOBE: he Official Organ of Congress and News-

paper for the People. I address my annual circular to the public, ap-rising it that the Globe will renew its reports of the Congressional Debates at the next session of Congress. It is hardly necessary to say that the proceedings of the next Congress will be of vast import to the country. The issues which have been made in relation to slavery, connected with the great interest which is always taken in Congress in relation to the nomination of presidential candidates, will give intense excitement to the public. Whatever is debated in Congress will be debated everywhere. The importance of official reports cannot, therefore, be too highly estimated. The country will pass upon the proceedings of Congress as they progress, and public opinion, if properly informed, will have a salutary influence

pon the result.

The Daily Globe will be printed on a double royal sheet at eleven o'clock every morning, except Sunday, and will contain all the messages of the President of the United States; the reports of the Executive Departments; the entire proceed ings of Congress; the laws passed during the session; and the news by telegraph and from other sources up to the hour of going to press. The debates in Congress frequently fill thirty, forty, fifty, and sometimes more than a hundred columns a day. Whenever they make more than columns a day. Whenever they make more than twenty-eight columns a day, extra sheets are

TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be lished every Tuesday morning, and contain the proceedings of Congress in a condensed form; the current news of the day, and such editorial comment upon the times as may be deemed suitable to the character of the paper. When the debates of a week cannot be condensed into twenty columns, and leave eight columns of the sheet for other matter and advertisements, an extra sheet will be printed. The Congressional Globe will be the revised

dition of the proceedings contained in the Globe, and the laws passed during the session, printed in book form on a royal quarto page, and will be an APPENDIX, which will contain such speeches as are written out by the members them-selves, with such deferred proceedings as necessarily accompany them. Complete indexes will be made out and forwarded to subscribers soon after the end of the session. If a subscriber shall lose any numbers, they will be supplied at the rate of three cents for sixteen pages.

It is admitted by every competent judge, whose opinion I have heard expressed on the subject, that the debates of Congress are better reported, and sold lower than those of any other legislative body. A calculation which I made for the Senate of the United States in April, 1854, shows that Congress pays me for reporting and publishing its debates in the Daily Globe, and then in the Congressional Globe and Appendix, only one eleventh the rate charged in England for publishing the debates of Parliament, and about one seventh the average rate paid by the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Kentucky, (which gress are offered to subscribers, in this Prospec tus, for about one half the price paid for them Congress—the expense of reporting, and then publishing them in the Daily Globe to enable members to revise their remarks for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, are all paid for Congress, and do not form any part of the \$6 which an individual pays for them. Calculations showing the prices paid for debates are printed of the fourth page of the paper.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Congress passed a joint resolution making it free of postage annex it, as the law may not be accessible ostmasters generally:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon. "With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:
"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States of America in Co. gress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Unily Globe free of postage."

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rty-seven volumes. The first edition of many them is exhausted, and I am now reprinting and stereotyping them. They cannot be afforded for less than \$7 50 a volume. Should any subscriber wish the back numbers, they will be furnished, well bound, at that rate TERMS.

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